

Coast Guard and his work in the community. In recognition of his long life and commitment to service of our nation and fellow Americans, I wish to recognize Chief Ira Lewis.

RECOGNIZING AND CELEBRATING  
INTEL CORPORATION'S 50TH AN-  
NIVERSARY

**HON. ZOE LOFGREN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 18, 2018*

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, along with my colleagues ANNA ESHOO and RO KHANNA, to recognize and celebrate Intel Corporation's 50th anniversary. Intel who some call the "most important company in the world," has long been an enormously significant company of the global digital economy.

On July 18, 1968—50 years ago today—Intel was founded by semiconductor pioneers Bob Noyce and Gordon Moore. One of their first hires was Andy Grove—a refugee who had immigrated from communist-controlled Hungary at the age of 20. He finished his education in the United States at the City College of New York and the University of California, Berkeley. Intel initially set about making memory chips, but within three years had invented the very first microprocessor. For the next thirty years, Noyce, Moore, and Grove were successive CEOs of Intel, during which the company's innovative, cutting-edge research, and industry leading technology profoundly changed how the world connected, communicated, and did business. Starting with just 12 employees at its founding in 1968, Intel has now grown to be the largest semiconductor manufacturer in the world, with over one hundred thousand employees globally.

Since its founding, Intel products pushed the envelope in terms of what computers and microprocessors could achieve. Today, Intel and its founders are rightfully considered icons in Silicon Valley. Bob Noyce and Gordon Moore's decision to strike out on their own with a plan to pursue superior technology helped ignite the startup culture that still defines Silicon Valley to this day. Bob Noyce earned his nickname as "Mayor of Silicon Valley," and was instrumental in crafting the casual, hands-on work environment that remains the standard in Silicon Valley. He provided counsel to countless younger CEO's, among them Steve Jobs. Gordon Moore is the renowned author of "Moore's Law," the guiding principle of the semiconductor industry, which predicts a doubling of the number of transistors on an integrated circuit every two years. Remarkably, that standard still holds true today. Andy Grove's encouragement of innovation, risk-taking, and open communication drove the company to ever-higher levels of success and competitiveness, and has had a lasting impact on the culture of Silicon Valley.

For the past 50 years, Intel has been an engine of innovation in Silicon Valley. Just last week, the San Jose Mercury News reported that—were the San Francisco Bay Area a nation of its own—it would be the 19th largest economy in the world. The astounding success of Silicon Valley can be attributed to many things, but few companies have played such an integral role in the early molding of Silicon Valley into the worldwide leader of in-

novation and technology it is today. Bob Noyce, Gordon Moore, and Andy Grove built a legacy and a company to be proud of, and we join in offering our sincere congratulations to the Intel Corporation for their 50 years of innovation and excellence.

IN APPRECIATION OF CALVIN  
MITCHELL AND HIS SERVICE TO  
THE HOMELAND SECURITY COM-  
MITTEE

**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 18, 2018*

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, as the Ranking Member of the Committee on Homeland Security, I rise to express my appreciation of Mr. Calvin Mitchell upon the conclusion of his service to the Committee as a Congressional Fellow.

Since joining the Committee this past November, Mr. Mitchell has made valuable contributions to our legislative and oversight work by sharing his considerable knowledge of federal acquisitions. He has been a reliable resource to our staff on all Department of Homeland Security acquisition-related matters. Additionally, during his tenure on the Committee, Mr. Mitchell was deeply involved in our oversight of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's response to Hurricane Maria which devastated Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Additionally, he helped develop innovative approaches to promote federal procurement opportunities for small businesses and enhance the participation of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) in federal acquisitions.

Throughout his time on the Committee, Mr. Mitchell has displayed a high degree of professionalism and personal commitment to providing Members of the Committee and staff valuable insight and information. In all of this, Calvin has demonstrated benevolence, vitality, and enthusiasm, which has helped all of us enormously.

We thank Calvin for his service to the Committee and our country and wish him the very best as he returns to the General Services Administration.

THE DEVASTATING IMPACT OF  
THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION'S  
AUTO TARIFFS ON ALABAMA

**HON. TERRI A. SEWELL**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 18, 2018*

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the U.S. Department of Commerce Section 232 investigation into automobile imports and the negative impact that it could have on Alabama's economy. In my district, I have both a Hyundai and Mercedes auto manufacturing facility. Not only do they produce cars for the U.S. and foreign markets, but they provide thousands of high paying jobs for my constituents. Last year alone international automakers invested \$10.2 billion in the state of Alabama, employing more than 80,000 citizens, and providing good wages and benefits to their employees.

On May 23rd, Secretary Wilbur Ross announced that the Commerce Department would begin an investigation into whether imports of automobiles and auto parts threaten national security. However, before the Department of Commerce could begin their investigation, President Trump delegitimized the entire process by prematurely stating that he wanted a 25 percent tariff on automotive imports. We now know that this investigation is just a justification for this administration's desire to implement 19th century style tariffs on America's allies around the globe.

The Peterson Institute for International Economics predicts that if the new auto tariffs are implemented, the United States will lose 624,000 jobs and production would fall by 4 percent. As Members of Congress, we cannot stand by and allow this administration's destructive trade policies to hurt American workers. As a result, I led a bipartisan letter, co-signed by 149 Members of Congress, to Secretary of Commerce Wilbur Ross expressing concern with the Section 232 investigation into auto imports. The letter highlights the auto industry's importance to working families and the nation's economy, as well as the vast network of international suppliers that the industry relies on to stay competitive.

I strongly urge the Trump Administration to think carefully about the impact of the autos 232 investigation, and the devastating effect tariffs could have on American workers. Rather than endangering American jobs through a trade war with our allies, we need to strengthen our trading relationships to better position U.S. workers in the global marketplace.

HONORING THE BIRTH OF NELSON  
MANDELA

**HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 18, 2018*

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today marks 100 years since the birth of famed political leader and philanthropist, Nelson Mandela. Often referred to as the "Father of the Nation," Mandela is best known for serving as South Africa's first black head of state and using his administration to dismantle the strict system of apartheid that existed in South Africa from 1948 until the mid-1990s. Since that time, Mandela has become a global icon of democracy and social justice, which is relevant even today as we continue to wrestle with our own issues of divisiveness and racial disparities.

Mandela began his activism at a relatively young age. While studying law at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, Mandela quickly became involved in a movement fighting against racial discrimination. In 1944, Mandela joined the African National Congress (ANC) and worked to establish its youth league, the ANCYL, in order to help foster new leaders and call for civil disobedience against the new laws that came with apartheid.

By 1961, Mandela co-founded an armed wing of the ANC once the government would not respond to peaceful demands for equality. Mandela was ultimately imprisoned for nearly three decades, where he was subjected to inhumane punishment and other atrocities.